

# Hongkong Daily Press.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General  
Post Office in the United Kingdom.

11874  
No. 18,799. 號九十九百七千八萬 第 日六十月七年午戊 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 22ND. 1918. 四拜禮 號二十二月八年七國民華中 PRICE \$3 PER MONTH.

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### OPIUM PROSECUTIONS.

#### POSSESSION OF FORGED GOVERNMENT LABELS.

##### CHINESE SENTENCED TO SIX MONTHS' HARD LABOUR.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, a Chinese was charged with having been in possession of number of labels purporting to be Hongkong Government opium labels.

Mr. D. W. Tratman prosecuted, and Mr. Agassiz appeared for the defence. Mr. Tratman said that on August 12th he received two small parcels containing some substance resembling opium, also a small pot and two big pots, together with a package of labels, purporting to be Government opium labels. He gave some of the labels to Mr. Taylor, Government Monopoly Analyst.

Cross-examined: The labels would easily deceive anybody; he had to scrutinise them before he found out the difference. No persons except the Government printers or his Department should be in possession of the Government labels. A man might be in possession of them without knowing they were forgeries at all.

A Chinese Police-Sergeant related how he had arrested the accused, whom he met in the road, accompanying a coolie, who was carrying a large box. The accused said he had left the key of the box at a blacksmith's shop and took witness there, where the box was opened by mutual consent. The labels and a small pot of opium were inside the box. Accused did not tell witness to whom the articles belonged. Later the key of the box was found in accused's possession.

Mr. Tratman produced a document, in Chinese, found in the accused's possession. In this, the writer wanted to know the price of morphia in Hongkong. He had heard it was cheap, and wanted to know whether business was possible. He also inquired the name of a suitable ship to take the morphia from Hongkong to China.

Continuing, the witness said that the defendant never denied that the box belonged to him.

Mr. Taylor, Government Monopoly Analyst, deposed to the fact that the labels were forgeries. On examining the three pots of opium, he found that one had a forged label and contained 2.8 candareens of Government opium, instead of 6 candareens, as one might expect. The labels on the two big pots were genuine. One of the big pots contained molasses.

Mr. Agassiz intimated that he was quite satisfied from the evidence that the labels were forged. He quite understood that Mr. Tratman did not wish to call one of the printers, to describe the small differences between the forged labels and the genuine ones.

The accused admitted that the box was his property, but could not explain how the labels got into it. He had never previously seen them or the pots found inside the box.

Under cross-examination, the accused declared that the letter produced was not his property; he had never seen it before; it might have been a paper in which he wrapped his money.

Mr. Agassiz pointed out that the prosecution had not proved guilty knowledge on the part of the accused of the fact that the labels were forged. It was incredible that the accused should have walked about Hongkong in broad daylight with a box full of incriminating documents. He might have sent the box by a coolie, or he might have even disputed ownership of the box. The accused had assisted the Police in every way, by helping to get the box opened. He asked the Court to accept the evidence of the Sergeant with extreme caution; it was absolutely untrustworthy. He submitted that sufficient doubt had arisen to give the accused the benefit of it.

Mr. Tratman reminded the Court of the accused's statement, made to the Police, that the things in the box belonged to a friend named Ching. He contended that the letter was really found on the accused.

The Magistrate replied that he was satisfied that the letter was found on the accused.

Mr. Tratman pointed out that the forged labels could be put to so many uses that the offence must be regarded as serious.

The accused was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

### ALLEGED KIDNAPPING.

#### CHILD NOT RECOVERED.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese was charged, on remand, with kidnapping a small boy at Yau-mat on April 21st.

Inspector J. J. Watt prosecuted.

The case for the prosecution was to the effect that defendant was seen with the boy on the day in question at noon, and two or three hours later the little boy was missing. The father did his utmost to discover his son, but no trace of him or the defendant was found. A few days after the kidnapping he received a letter from defendant, which had been posted at Macao, directing him to follow certain instructions, if he wished to recover the boy. He communicated with the Police, and later went to see a certain Chan Yau, by whom he was asked to pay \$160 for the liberation of the boy. After a great deal of difficulty the father managed to raise the necessary sum and accompanied Chan Yau to Macao. They were disappointed, however, as neither defendant nor the boy was to be seen. The father paid another visit to Macao and this time met defendant at a boarding-house. Defendant asked for the money, which was handed over, and then promised to go over to Ma Wan, where, he said, the boy was, and bring him to his father. The father waited in Macao for some days, but defendant mysteriously disappeared. Subsequently, defendant was arrested at Macao on an extradition warrant.

Several witnesses gave evidence. Defendant said he was a soldier in the Chinese Army. He denied having kidnapped the child. He said that he did not know any of the witnesses except complainant, with whom he had tea occasionally. One day he went out to Macao and was met by complainant, who asked him to go to a gambling house. He did so and they indulged in a game of *fan-tan*. Complainant lost money and asked defendant to lend him some. Defendant refused, and, as a result, he was charged with kidnapping complainant's child. He had never received \$160 from complainant.

Mr. Wood remanded the case till Saturday.

### ALLEGED DESERTER FROM HONGKONG

A soldier named James Grant (40) was committed for trial by the Kingston-on-Thames Bench recently on a charge of stealing money and articles of the value of £27 from a house in Victoria Road, Surbiton.

When arrested, prisoner was wearing two rows of war decorations and a corporal's stripes, to which he was not entitled. By direction of the chairman of the magistrates these were removed.

Prisoner was alleged to have deserted in Hongkong, and worked his way to America, afterwards coming to England. He admitted breaking into the house, saying, "I went in at the back and upset the old man's place."

### POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

#### TWO FINES OF \$1,000 EACH.

Two Chinese pleaded guilty to having been in unlawful possession of 20 and 22 taels of opium respectively.

Revenue Officer Clarke said that on August 16th, shortly before noon, two searchers on duty near the Seamen's Home saw a sampan lying alongside the *Hoi Ping*. They noticed the sampan pulling to the shore, and saw that when the two passengers caught sight of the searchers in uniform on the prays they dropped two parcels, which they had in their hands, into the bottom of the boat. The searchers boarded the sampan and found the two parcels contained opium.

Mr. Agassiz asked that the Magistrate would take into consideration the position of the two accused. The first had a wife and seven children, and the consequence to them would be very serious if he was heavily fined or sent to gaol. The second accused was only a boy, and had been probably led to the commission of the offence by someone else. The two accused had pleaded guilty, and had not, as was so often done in Court, made up a cock-and-bull story. The first accused was a fisherman, and the second, who was once employed on a launch, was now out of employment.

The Magistrate observed that he had to consider that these men might have been employed by someone else.

Mr. Agassiz said the prosecution did not press for a heavy fine. The Magistrate fined the accused \$1,000 each, with the alternative of three months' hard labour, remarking that ordinarily the fine would have been \$2,500.

### HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

#### UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF BRASS.

A Chinese youth was charged with being in unlawful possession of a brass hydrant cap and one brass deck cap, reasonably suspected to have been stolen from a shop in Queen's Road.

Defendant said he bought the articles from a marine hawk for 45 cents with the intention of re-selling them at a profit.

Mr. Wood fined defendant \$5; in default, seven days' hard labour.

#### EXTRA ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

A Chinese woman pleaded guilty to fixing additional electric lights in her residence.

Mr. Bannerman, of the Hongkong Electric Company, prosecuted, and Mr. Hung (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon & Harrison) defended.

Mr. Hung asked the Magistrate to deal leniently with the defendant.

Mr. Bannerman said it was a very serious matter. The wires had been fixed by an unauthorised person and might have caused a fire.

Mr. J. R. Wood fined defendant \$50.

#### INSUFFICIENT EVIDENCE.

A Chinese was charged with snatching a gold-mounted, rattan bangle from a little child in Hungghom.

Complainant stated that she was witnessing a theatrical performance with the child on her back, when defendant

snatched the bangle and ran away. A hue and cry was raised and defendant was arrested.

Defendant said that he, too, went to witness the performance. He denied the snatching.

Mr. Wood discharged defendant, as there was insufficient evidence against him.

#### THEFT OF FOWLS.

A Chinese was charged with stealing one, crate of 18 fowls, valued at \$30, from a Chinese on board the s.s. *Heungshan*.

A *looker* stated that he was on duty at the Canton wharf when he heard that a robbery had been committed on the steamer. He went on board the vessel and found defendant in the midst of a crowd. One of the men charged defendant with the theft of fowls, and witness arrested him.

A coolie deposed that defendant ordered him to take the crate of fowls to a village.

Defendant denied the offence.

Mr. Wood remanded the case till to-day.

### ALLEGED THEFT OF ADMIRALTY COAL.

A Chinese woman was charged with the theft of a quantity of coal, the property of the Admiralty.

Inspector Gordon said that the accused's junk was employed in carrying coal from the *Ping Suey*. When the work was completed, a quantity of coal was found under the accused's sleeping compartment; in such a position that it must have been placed there by some person.

Mr. W. Barnett proved that the coal transported and the coal found in the woman's junk was exactly similar. The three hundredweights found in the junk were worth about \$4.

The case was adjourned.

#### THEFT OF CLOTHING.

Two Chinese were charged with stealing a quantity of clothing from No. 23, Cook Street on August 16th.

Mr. G. Haywood appeared for one of the defendants.

Inspector Brazil said that the two defendants, one of whom was a youth, entered the house at 8.30 a.m. in the absence of the occupants and commenced ransacking two boxes. A little boy who neighbour, who also saw the men at work. He then shouted out "Thief," and the older man escaped through the back door, while the youth was arrested. The same evening the older defendant was caught at West Point. The couple had effected an entry to the house by bursting open the lock with a chisel. The youthful defendant was wearing a pair of stolen trousers at the time the Police arrested him.

Mr. Haywood said that his client had been influenced by the older man. He was a raw youth who had just come to Hongkong. He asked the Magistrate to deal with the case considerately and inflict a fine, as it was the youth's first offence.

Mr. Wood sentenced the older defendant to three months' hard labour and four hours' stocks, and fined the second defendant \$10, warning him that should he be charged again he would be sent to gaol.

### LIMERICKS.

Friends, Romans, and countrymen, list!  
There's a man who lives up in the mist.  
And laughs up his sleeve  
At the merchants who grieve,  
For haven't they got what they wished?

Some folks who live up at The Peak  
And 'come down to earth' once a week,  
Aren't feeling so perky  
Since H. F. said "Kirkee!"  
The reason I leave you to seek.

"Mr. Jones, as we see from your papers,  
You're in sole charge of Smackintosh, drapers;  
Very well, Mr. Jones."  
(Quite audible groans).  
"We'll soon put an end to your capers."

"And you, Mr. Brown, as we know,  
Are thirty, unmarried, and so,  
At this Colony suffers  
From too many dufters.  
Very well, Mr. Brown, you will go."

Reporters who write for the Press  
"Official accounts," more or less,  
Should be trained from their youth  
To speak "the whole truth."  
And if they weren't there—well, confess.

To censor a cinema—play  
Invite all your friends (you don't pay!).  
If the film gets too "hot"  
Say "Certainly not!"  
The hydrants are too far away.

Folks talk of "The Zebrugge Raid,"  
But what of our Fire Brigade?  
Inside of an hour  
They got up "full power"  
And washed down Disraeli Arcade.

Port Sunlight may close (a/c losses),  
Or Oxford make Cambridge sausages;  
It's a matter of taste,  
But, O Editor, waste  
Not your columns on "puff" parts for Gossages.

There's a wonderful Hongkong society,  
Conducted with utmost propriety,  
"Consistent and Reform."  
Yes, the weather is warm!  
That's why they don't seek notoriety.

In "My Little Grey Home in the West"  
There are people where doing their best  
At winning the war  
By wagging their jaw.  
O, why don't they give it a rest!

HYPERION-HATED.

### RACES OF SOUTH CHINA WHERE THEY DIFFER FROM NORTHERN COMPATRIOTS.

Mr. J. H. Freeman, an American, who has lived 23 years in Siam, writes in the July number of the *Chinese Recorder* a brief but suggestive article on the races of South China as differing from those of the north. The Mandarin speaking Chinese of the north, whose language is spoken by 200 millions, have a written history. But events of recent years show the great part played by the south politically. Leaving aside the multitudinous tribes such as the Maos, the writer maintains that the great bulk of the rest are Tais. There was a time two thousand years ago when practically all China south of the Yangtze and somewhat to the north of it was Tai territory. Gradual pressure from the Chinese on the north led to Tai migrations. Such peoples as Siam and Indo-China. The question arises, did South China continue the home of the Tais? Or did those who did not move southward become absorbed in the Chinese race? To answer this question it is to be remembered (1) that Chinese never conquered south-western China. The borders of Kublai Khan, coming from the west, in the thirteenth century, overran Szechwan and Yunnan first, then later all China. Only then, some six hundred years ago, did any effective union of south-western China with the north come into the existence. It was the Mongols, not the Chinese, who overthrew the Tai kingdoms of the south-west: (2) the extent of Chinese authority and the number of real Chinese in the south-west is apt to be over-estimated: (3) very few foreigners who knew Chinese, who have visited there can speak to them in their own tongue. Recent attempts have been made by the French and others to fix the languages of these races, with the result that a government commission expressed its conclusion that Tai speech, whether spoken in French, Siam, British or Chinese territory, though written in at least four different alphabets, was essentially one language. Further linguistic and historical study is sure to declare that the Cantonese also, both in blood and in speech, are closer to the Tai of Siam and Tonkin and Yunnan than they are to the Chinese of the north. Their culture is Chinese, but something like a third of their common speech is common also to the Tai of Siam. Mr. Freeman continues that two, or even four thousand years ago South China was the home of the Tai: "Muang Tai," "Land of the Free," as the Siamese fondly say. Quite possibly not the Cantonese speech alone, but many other dialects of South China not usually thought of as Tai (or Shan as English writers call it) will be found to be more or less closely related to it. The fact of a common written character, rather than an identity of common speech, unifies North and West China, for there is a wide variation in speech, perhaps as wide as Tai speech in South China and Indo-China. Tai speech and nationality probably is not the key to South China in any degree as is Mandarin in the North, because a common written character is wanting, if for no other reason. All Tai dialects, including Cantonese, can be well represented by either of the two written characters in use in Siam.



## THE CONSCRIPTION TRIBUNALS.

## A GLANCE AT THEIR WORK.

The General Military Service Tribunal has practically completed its labours. There will probably be several further meetings to dispose of the cases of men who were granted temporary exemption, but, broadly speaking, the full man-power of the Colony has been passed under review: a certain number have been chosen for enrolment; and, if the work of selection has been conscientiously and properly performed, we must conclude that only those over-age, or unfit, or indispensable to Imperial or Colonial interests are left in civilian occupations. The proceedings of the Tribunal have been given wide publicity, and the reports of the cases have been read with close and widespread attention. A tendency quickly manifested itself in some quarters to protest against the policy of reporting in detail the records of individual firms. The protest, however, had little to support it, and simply showed that there are still some who fail to realise the danger of "hole-and-corner" methods even where the liberties of the subject are concerned. The Tribunal has not escaped criticism as it is, but it is generally admitted that at any rate, everyone has had a fair hearing. It has been difficult to trace any principle underlying the decisions—except, possibly, that piece-goods are sacrosanct—and there are not wanting those who, with perhaps a fuller knowledge of the facts than the members of the Tribunal themselves possess, can point to mistakes which have been made. Undoubtedly, greater consideration has been shown in some instances than in others. This has inevitably given rise to some feeling of discontent and dissatisfaction, but it is safe to say that these feelings would have been intensified a hundred-fold if the decisions alone had been officially announced without any disclosure of the facts which led up to them. There would have been wild and whirling accusations of backstairs influence and wire-pulling, and any useful effect that the Conscription Act may have in clearing the atmosphere and putting an end to that pernicious habit of pointing out why the other man should go to the front would have been completely destroyed. Our last state, in this respect, would have been worse than our first.

I have no desire to discuss individual cases which have come before the Tribunal for decision. Some of my friends have urged upon me as a public duty the necessity of stating openly that the whole business has been a farce from beginning to end. As I do not accept their premises it is obvious that I cannot endorse their conclusion that criticism should take a sweeping form. The Conscription Ordinance, in my opinion, was necessary, and its operation has been beneficial. Directly or indirectly, it has added upwards of one hundred men to the fighting forces of the Crown. Over seventy have been obtained, or will be obtained, by the Tribunal, and, in addition to these, it must be remembered, a considerable number of eligible men left the Colony for home just before the measure was introduced. The practical results, therefore, cannot be described as negligible. Seeing, however, that the Government has reserved to itself the right of "combing-out" its own departments, and that business-men are precluded—on the ground, presumably, of their inexperience—from expressing any opinion as to the efficacy of the methods adopted, although members of the Government have no diffidence in telling commercial houses how they should be reorganised and run, it would be only fair to all parties if a statement were made showing how many Government men remain in comparison with the pre-war figures, and what exactly are their duties. Something of the sort has been done at home. So far the men released appear to have been drawn chiefly from the ranks of the guardians of public health and safety. These, one would imagine, could have been spared least of all. In any case, their absence certainly will not add sensibly to the burdens of those who remain behind in other departments. H.E. the Governor has set up a very high standard. A willingness to break stones, if by so doing a fit man can be set free, pre-supposes a willingness to accept all the discomforts and inconveniences caused by depleted staffs, and a statement, supported by evidence, showing that these discomforts and inconveniences are being borne uniformly throughout all Government departments might silence a good

deal of captious criticism. The Governor's offer to place engineers at the service of private firms hardly suggests that Government departments are at their wits' end to cope with their work.

In the minds of some there is undoubtedly a feeling that a few of those appearing before the Tribunal have elaborated beyond all reason their claims to indispensability. Had some of the suggestions advanced been accepted, the conclusion would be irresistible that great and important Imperial services with world-wide ramifications would have been absolutely paralysed, and the Empire brought to the point of dissolution, if one man were taken from his present employment in Hongkong. Of course such a contention is absurd. At the same time I think it is agreed that the Governor's view gave us an almost equally exaggerated situation. Judging by His Excellency's standard there is no man in Hongkong, from the highest to the lowest, who cannot be spared. That is, no doubt, true; but, at the same time, this sweeping assertion cannot be made within the limits set by the Conscription Act. If a host of angels were to come down and wait us all away to happier regions there might—such are the limitations of the human mind—be a little sorrow and dismay among loving friends at home, but I do not suppose that the Empire would collapse or that Germany's ambitious schemes would be brought appreciably nearer to realisation. But if we carry the argument to its logical conclusion, and apply it to the whole Empire, as in fairness we are bound to do, we arrive at a *redutio ad absurdum*. It would have been better had a cold douche of practical common-sense been poured upon all these fanciful theories, which served no other purpose than to cloud and obscure the real issue. I am surprised that Mr. Looker, in one of his many excursions into rhetoric, did not remind the Appeal Tribunal of the old fable of the donkey which managed to eke out an existence upon a gradually diminishing quantity of fodder until death cut short the interesting experiment. It would have been difficult for anyone to state with certainty when the removal of one more straw would have fatal results, but nevertheless it must have been obvious to any sane man that the process of elimination could not be continued indefinitely without disaster. Most of the firms here have had their staffs steadily reduced during the past four years, and there must, of course, be an irreducible minimum below which efficiency cannot be secured. In these circumstances, it is only possible to announce that the danger line has been reached and point out the serious consequences, from the commercial point of view, which lie ahead.

I am glad that the Tribunal, for the sake of its reputation as a body composed chiefly of business men, did not put to any of those who came before it the awful question "What would happen if you were to die to-night?" The query smacks too much of a revivalist meeting, and the poor soul on the penitent's form must have blushed at the thought of his sins and been overcome with confusion. I should like to know, though, in view of Mr. Sharp's statement that a decision was never reached until the applicant had been heard, how it was that, in certain cases, the course to be adopted was common knowledge weeks before the Tribunal sat in judgment. Was it open to anyone to arrange matters beforehand? And is it true that before Sir Charles Elliot went North he was assured that none of his University professors would be called upon to shoulder a rifle? With regard to the University—although, as I said, I do not wish to deal with individual cases—considerable stress was laid upon the importance of some international agreement under which twenty young Chinese tutors were to come next term to Hongkong to benefit by the excellent educational facilities the Colony has to offer. Is it a fact that these young men do not at the present time understand English and therefore cannot be expected to profit by University instruction for some two years? If so, I think it should have been mentioned, as it might have had an important bearing upon the case.

Finally, I should like to say a word about the substitution list. It has been, as far as one can judge from published results, something of a failure. All honour to those who are willing to make some sacrifice to do their "bit," but how many such are there on the list? If the majority are men who wish to take up a little extra work for a little extra money there is no need to invest them with an official halo and thrust them upon employers with an ultimatum amounting to "Refuse them, if you dare."

H. A. C.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COLONY.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR.—Mr. Bowley's interesting contribution to the housing and development question in the Colony emboldens me to put forward, with your permission, some thoughts upon the same subject, which have been in my mind for a long time past.

Kowloon Access: Is there sufficient pier accommodation for the public? If my memory serves me aright, a few years ago the only public pier was the stone and concrete one opposite to Kowloon City. From that far eastern point right round to Lai-chikok on the west all landing-places were private and many of them of but a flimsy kind. It is true that there was a small Police and Military pier opposite to the Kowloon station which the public were allowed to touch at, but I doubt if there were a right of way. The Star Ferry Co. also had its pier at the end of the public road—the Salisbury Road—at which the Government had reserved some public rights; but the landing steps were so awkwardly situated, perhaps designedly so, that they were almost impossible to use. Since then a good pier has been provided, close to the Star Ferry pier, which appears to be a public pier and not exclusively a police and military one, and so far so good. A recent Ordinance provides for the Government resumption of public ferries, and from this rather belated move nothing but good should come—including the provision of good piers and boats, public landing-places, and cheap tickets.

Building land: What is being done to facilitate the development of the residential and business land on the peninsula? Is there any comprehensive survey in existence of the ground from Lai-chikok to Yau-mati with all its hinterland? What is needed, I submit, is a comprehensive plan to scale showing all present and prospective main and side roadways; plots reserved for Government and for public purposes; lots available for residences, and those available for shops, factories, and godowns. Residential lots should be classified according to the minimum capital that must be spent on buildings. It has long appeared to me that the haphazard way in which good and poorer quality houses are now scattered about Kowloon, the want of system in the roads, etc., must tend to the lowering of property values and deter the public from taking up residence, except under stress due to the absence of any other available spots. How often have sewers, drains, etc., been laid and relaid in the roads! Everything has long pointed to the extension of business, etc. (particularly of Chinese), westwards towards Lai-chikok, but what has been done to encourage it or to render it possible? If Chinese and others are allowed to see what are the intentions of the Government towards future development I am confident that land would be rapidly taken up and occupied to the benefit of the exchequer and of trade. Plans should be exhibited in all Police Stations and Post Offices, and provided for all architects. What an opportunity has there not been, and still may be, for a man of ideas and a D.W.P. to immortalise their names and their names to the Colony? When the public, and not the favoured few, know what lies in the future they can be trusted to take advantage of opportunities. Is it to the advantage of the Colony to have its properties in the hands of a few Companies and large private owners, who may be said to be "in the know" when anything is moving or about to move?

A similar plan in regard to the Sai Kung reclamation and Morrison Hill sites should be prepared and rendered accessible to the public.

The Peak: I have been surprised that no comments have been made on the action of the Government in purchasing for its own use several of the few residences available for the professional and business public of Hongkong, thereby rendering the housing problem more acute. It is true that only a very few properties so far have been purchased, but it is rumoured that other houses will be acquired. I am not in any way opposing the provision of residences for Government officers; indeed, I have, in common with numberless others, long maintained that these should have been provided years ago. My point now is that the Government possess the skilled staff, the land, and the capital required to provide new residences. This it should do, and not cut into the small market open to the men who help to make Hongkong and to provide its revenues. Few of these men have the capital required to build, but they desire to rent and they see that no houses are available for rental. Owing to the extensive purchases of foreign properties by Chinese and others on the higher levels, the localities that remain for the business and professional European are becoming fewer and fewer. The Government should assist development and not induce contraction.

Public Buildings:—It is a surprising fact—and it is, I think, a fact—that apart from the very handsome deed of the City Hall and Fountain to the Colony by Sir Robert Jardine many years ago, few public buildings that Hongkong possesses have been donated by our Indian compatriots. The University, Seamen's Institute, Helena May Institute for Women, Ellis Kadoorie, and Tellico Schools are all cases in point. The Eng-

lishman has made his money in the Colony and taken it away with him. The Cathedral has long cried aloud and in vain for an Endowment Fund and for a Church House with Chapel-of-Ease for Sunday School and similar work. An attempt has been lately made to provide a Chapel-of-Ease by utilising one of the transcripts of the Cathedral. This has spoiled the interior symmetry of the building and deprived the public of much-needed space during important and largely-attended public services. In my opinion it should never have been allowed. I must not, however, omit reference to Sir Paul Chater's liberality in connection with St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon. But I am also concerned with, and refer to, public buildings as that term is generally understood. May I touch upon four of these, viz., a Public Library, a Museum, an Assembly of Town Hall, and a Theatre. At the present time these four necessary adjuncts of the civic life of a Colony or a State are all housed in one building—the gift of one leading House and vested in trustees. The building has long cried aloud for re-erection and improvement. May I appeal—and I am sure that the public-minded and generous representatives of the late Sir Robert Jardine will willingly and liberally respond to it—may I appeal to the trustees to make public the deed of trust and the present financial position of the City Hall, with a view to a revision of the Trust Deed in the near future and to reconstruction on different lines? The above four named institutions are all self-respecting Continental towns, in every name, and therefore surely should be found in a first-class Colony, as is Hongkong. A Free or Public Library: this is essentially an institution which should be provided by Government—whether that of a State, City, or of Hongkong—supported by the subscriptions of readers and the benefactions of public-spirited residents. A Museum: this again is essentially a Government institution to be supported out of rate and assisted by the donations of Scientific Societies and by wealthy benefactors. A good and well-docked Museum is a liberal education. In Hongkong all dockets should be in at least 3 languages. A City Hall for public meetings: this, again, is essentially a public institution to be supported out of rate. By no possibility can it be right for a State or City to expect the above three institutions to be maintained by an income derived from successful "lettings." The buildings may be presented, but maintenance is a civic, and a rate-charged duty. Lastly, a Theatre: this may or may not be State-owned and maintained—here it could not be—and it falls into a different category to the three first-named institutions. Now how much does the Colony through the Government contribute to these? Let the Government relieve the City Hall of the provision and upkeep (there is not much upkeep in evidence) of Library, Museum and Public Rooms, and the public will very soon provide itself with a first-class and up-to-date Theatre, which, it will see, is kept in a comfortable condition. In Shanghai the fine Library is Municipal; the Hall or Rooms are Municipal; the Museum is the property of a scientific society. The Theatre, which is comfortable, clean, well lighted and warm, is provided by the public. Many years ago the leader-writer in the *Morning Post* called upon the Government to step in. Will not it and the public move, or will Messrs. Jardine's representative give a lead? We may then confidently expect that the representatives of the donor of the City Hall property will agree to alter the Trust Deed to admit of the four institutions now eking out a miserable hand-to-mouth existence, being so separated and cared for as will fulfil the wish of the donor that Hongkong should not lag behind in matters civic and municipal, but should be provided with buildings and institutions worthy of the Colony and of its greatness.

The May number of the Royal Geographical Society's magazine reproduces a *resumé* with plans of a far-reaching scheme for the re-planning of London and of its approaches that has recently been put forward on behalf of the London City Authorities. The Colony has been lately committed to two fine motor roads round the island of Hongkong and a part of Kowloon and the New Territory. The public pay for the roads, but what did they know of the proposals beforehand and what do they know of the plans for opening up sites about the reprints? If this development is a justifiable expense at this time, plans for development nearer to hand are still more loudly called for. The mind that conceived the 100 foot Nathan Avenue in Kowloon was a great mind, but was that avenue a part of a large and realistic scheme? Or did the effort to conceive the 100 foot avenue, out of all proportion to the width of the property passed through, of the houses lining its sides, and of the adjoining roads, prove so exhausting that the mind thereafter became sterile?

In a very able critique upon an interesting scheme lately put forward for the future development of the port of Shanghai, Mr. Tyler, the Coast Inspector, writes:—"Any representation, which presents a long view, which serves to excite public interest, in the needs of the future, and which tends to an investigation of those needs and the means of meeting them in due course, is of great value."

It is not in any way suggested that Mr. Bowley's views or those advanced in this letter approach in the slightest degree to such a scheme, but it is suggested that the Government should form a Committee—a public, and not a departmental, Committee—to go comprehensively into these questions, and to put out reasoned and far-sighted views and plans. Patch-work planning should be a thing of the past: the Colony must look ahead and plan.

With apologies for the length of this letter.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A. H. HARRIS.

20th August, 1918.

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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "JUTLANDIA"  
FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from San Francisco, with general cargo and cargo transferred from the S.S. "ARAKAN," consignees of cargo are hereby notified that the cargo will be landed at Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, and must also complete assignment of existing rights and claims against the Dutch steamer S.S. "ARAKAN," as required by the Division of Operations of the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, before the Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Monday, 26th August, 1918, at 10 A.M.

All Claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 28th Aug., 1918, will be subject to suit.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

J. ORAM SHEPPARD,

Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 21st August, 1918. [2339]

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL  
ELECTION.  
TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE  
OF THE COLONY OF  
HONGKONG.

GENTLEMEN.

It is my intention to stand for the vacancy on the Legislative Council to represent the Justices of the Peace during the two months' absence of the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.

Mr. Andrew Forbes has proposed and Mr. Evan Urniston has seconded my nomination.

If I am elected, I will do the best I can in the interests of the Colony—the Commercial Community of which I have been associated with for the past twenty years.

I have the honour to be,  
Gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,  
A. R. LOWE.

Hongkong, August 19th, 1918. [2334]

G. R.  
NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that in accordance with Regulations published under Government Notification No. 203 of 31st May, 1918, commencing from 1st September, 1918, all PRIVATE CHAIRS have to be LICENSED at an Annual Licence fee of \$3, payable in advance.

Chair bearers have to be Licensed at a fee of 30 cents each yearly.

P. P. J. WOODHOUSE  
Captain Superintendent of Police.  
Hongkong, 16th August, 1918. [2332]

G. R.  
NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or of Indian descent to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required are obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

## WANTED AT THE PEAK.

NURSE for child 3 years old. European preferred.

Mrs. R. SUTHERLAND,  
129, The Peak. [2324]

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KWONG HANG HING,  
88A, Bonham Strand West,  
Hongkong, in writing or in person. [2338]

PLANTING PAKRO SEEDTAPE is  
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Apply to—  
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MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. [2367]

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A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.  
Apply to—  
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Co., Ltd.,  
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## TO LET.

COMMODOUS and Centrally Situated  
NEW OFFICES, with lift, in the old  
Marine Bank Buildings, corner of Queen's  
Road Central and Lee House Street.  
Also in Canton House, No. 31, Shamshoe,  
British Consession.  
For rent and further particulars apply to—  
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,  
84, Des Vaux Road. [2317]

## TO LET.

HOUSES on Shamshoe, Canton.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. [23]

## FOR SAIGON.

THE Steamship  
"VARG"  
will have prompt despatch.  
For Freight apply to—  
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.,  
3, Queen's Building.  
Hongkong, 20th August, 1918. [2337]

JAVA CHINA JAPAN LINE.  
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.  
FROM KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship  
"JULIATTA"  
having arrived from above ports, Consignees of  
Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are  
being landed at their risk into the hazardous  
and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong-  
kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.,  
whence and/or from the wharves delivery  
may be obtained.  
Goods not cleared by the 28th instant will  
be subject to suit.  
All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are  
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be  
examined on the 27th instant at 10 A.M., by  
Messrs. Goldswain & Co., Ltd.  
Claims against the steamer must be pre-  
sented in writing within 10 days of arrival  
of steamer, otherwise they will not be re-  
cognised.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected by the  
underwriter in any case whatever.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
JAVA CHINA JAPAN LINE.  
Hongkong, 21st August, 1918. [2338]

THE PENINSULAR AND  
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THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying  
His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched  
from this port as usual, taking Passengers  
and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers  
accommodated in the connecting vessel  
secured before departure from Hongkong.  
Suez and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France  
and London (under arrangements) will be  
conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to  
Bombay and there transhipped to the  
conveying Steamer for Marseilles and  
London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until  
5 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents  
and value of all packages are required.  
For further particulars, sailing dates, etc.,  
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P. L. KNIGHT,  
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The Daily Press.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1918.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION  
IN CHINA.

As a result of the armed conflict between  
the "Militarists" and "Constitutional-  
ists," which has been in progress more  
than a year, China now finds itself  
endowed with two rival Parliaments,  
each claiming to be legally constituted  
and denying the right of the other to  
consider itself representative. It must  
be admitted that, recently, the Parlia-  
ment established at Canton has improved  
its status. The new session which has  
just opened with a legal quorum under  
the old Constitution introduces new  
conditions which place the body in a  
more commanding position than it has  
occupied hitherto, and strengthens its  
claim to recognition by the Powers.

Beyond dispute it is the de facto Govern-  
ment of Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Yunnan,  
Kweichow and Szechwan, and in the  
manifesto issued above the signature of  
Dr. Wu Ting-fang, the Minister for  
Foreign Affairs, a very plausible case  
is presented in support of its claim to  
be regarded as the legal Parliament of  
the Republic. It will be remembered  
that it came into conflict with the  
Premier, Tuan Chi-jui, and his sup-  
porters last year over the question of  
foreign policy. By a majority of about  
three to one both Houses voted in favour  
of breaking off diplomatic relations with  
Germany as a protest against the intro-  
duction of indiscriminate submarine  
warfare, but when, shortly afterwards, the logical  
sequel of declaring war was proposed it  
encountered stubborn opposition. The  
"Constitutionalists" now say that this  
opposition was prompted by the suspicion  
that the Militarists would seize "the  
opportunity to consolidate and extend  
their own power and influence," by  
employing, for the furtherance of their  
own selfish ends, rather than for the  
active pursuit of warfare against Ger-  
many, the assistance—financial, military

and moral—which, it was expected, the  
Allies would accord to China, when she  
joined them. This may be so, but there  
are good grounds for believing that  
German influence played no inconsider-  
able part in the matter. But that as it  
may, Parliament was dissolved by the  
President, Li Yuan-hung. The "Con-  
stitutionalists" urge that His Excellency  
acted under pressure from the Militarists  
and in contravention of the law. The  
first claim cannot be denied, but the  
second is open to argument. The  
President's constitutional adviser, Dr.  
Anro, a Japanese jurist, assured him  
that he was within his rights in taking  
the step demanded by the Northern  
Tuchuns, although his political adviser,  
Dr. Morrison, expressed a different view.  
The "Constitutionalists" contend that  
under the Provisional Constitution, which  
was still in force, no such power as that  
exercised was vested in the President,  
but they admit that in the draft of the  
Permanent Constitution, provision was  
made for the dissolution of the elected  
Chamber with the consent of the Upper  
House. The point, therefore, does not  
appear to be of sufficient importance to  
justify a protracted civil war. But, of  
course, when one party in the State seeks  
to impose its will upon another by force  
it is only to be expected that resistance  
will be offered. There seems, however, to  
be a growing disposition in favour of  
reconciliation, and it is to be hoped that,  
for the sake of the country, it will bear  
fruit. At the same time it cannot be  
denied, unfortunately, that the attitude  
of some of the Northern Tuchuns towards  
the newly-elected Parliament at Peking  
scarcely encourages the belief that the  
lesson of the past twelve months has  
been learned. It is evident already that  
these Tuchuns expect the assembly to be  
a tool in their hands. At their confer-  
ence at Tientsin, we are told, they agreed  
upon Hsu Shih-chang as the President  
whom Parliament should elect in  
October, and Ni Siz-chung is reported  
to have said, in reference to this subject,  
that he did not anticipate that the mem-  
bers of either House would "dare to do  
things in defiance of public opinion (sic)  
of to serve their own interests." To  
make assurance doubly sure troops are  
being moved to the vicinity of Peking.  
Parliamentary Government in China,  
therefore, seems destined to remain for  
some time yet a pious aspiration.

One case of cerebro-spinal fever and  
one case (one death) of bubonic plague  
were reported in the Colony on Tues-  
day.

The local branch of the Banque Indus-  
trielle de Chine is in receipt of a telegram  
from the head office at Paris stating that  
the board of directors has authorised  
the payment of a dividend of 10 per  
cent, to shareholders for the year 1917.

H.H. Prince Trajdos Pranhadh,  
former Siamese Minister to Germany,  
Austria-Hungary and Denmark, has ar-  
rived in the Colony from America en route  
for Singapore. His Highness is accom-  
panied by H.H. Princess Pranhadh and  
their children.

We regret to learn that news was  
received by cable, yesterday, that Mr. P.  
Sydenham Dixon, a young solicitor in  
the employment of Wilkinson & Grist,  
who went home and obtained a commis-  
sion on Mr. Grist's return to the Colony  
over two years ago, was killed in action  
on August 7th.

A farewell dinner is to be given this  
evening at the Palace Hotel to five of  
the Kowloon men who have been enrolled  
under the Military Service Ordinance  
and who are included in the first con-  
tingent to leave the Colony. The func-  
tion is under the auspices of athletic and  
social organisations with which the men  
have been associated.

We understand that Mr. A. O. Lang  
was asked to stand for the vacancy in  
the representation of the unofficial  
Justices of the Peace on the Legislative  
Council caused by the temporary absence  
of the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., but  
that he refused nomination. We hear  
unofficially that Mr. F. C. Jenkin has  
withdrawn his name. If this report is  
true there are now only two candidates  
—Mr. H. W. Bird and Mr. A. R.  
Lowe. It is curious that no steps have  
been taken, apparently, to elect a repre-  
sentative of the Chamber of Commerce  
during Mr. Holyoak's absence.

ALLEGED HARBOURING OF  
A MARRIED WOMAN.  
A MEDICINE WHICH MADE HER  
CRAZY.

## DEFENDANT DISCHARGED.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yester-  
day, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese  
was charged, on remand, with harbouring  
a married woman with intent to sell her.  
Inspector Brazil prosecuted, and Mr.  
J. H. Gardiner appeared for the defence.  
It will be remembered that Inspector  
Brazil told the magistrate at the previous  
hearing that the woman had run away  
from her husband. On July 5th she was  
travelling with another woman, when  
three men accosted her and asked her to  
accompany them to Hongkong. She ac-  
cepted the invitation, and later met de-  
fendant, who persuaded her to stay with  
him for several days.

Mr. Gardiner said his defence was that  
his client recognised the woman as his  
chamman's wife, and detained her in  
Hongkong while he wrote to her brother-  
in-law informing him of her whereabouts.  
The woman stated that she came from  
the Waichow district on June 25th. Pre-  
vious to that she was staying with her  
husband, whom she identified in court.

Mr. Gardiner said he did not wish the  
identification to be taken as evidence of  
marriage, as he understood the marriage  
had not been consummated. He believed  
the woman was betrothed when a baby  
of four months.

Mr. Wood replied that in that case they  
would have to call Mr. Wood from the  
Chinese Secretariat to give evidence.  
Continuing, the woman said she did  
not know defendant. Her mother-in-law  
was dead and her father-in-law looked  
after the house, being assisted by witness  
sister-in-law. Witness was now 16 years  
of age. She did not tell her father-in-law  
that she was leaving the house. Two  
women came to her house on the day she  
left it and gave her something to eat. A  
few minutes afterwards she became crazy  
and only regained consciousness when she  
arrived in Hongkong. She did not know  
the date on which she arrived in the  
Colony. She remembered travelling by  
land for three days. Three men accom-  
panied her, but she did not know who  
they were. They took her to a village  
called Saikon, where they stayed for ten  
days. She did not know how long the  
journey to Hongkong occupied. When  
she came here she was taken to defendant's  
house and imprisoned there for four days.

Defendant's mother gave her a bowl of  
rice at every meal. They did not treat  
her well at all. When she wanted to go  
round the city they scolded her. After  
four days had expired defendant took  
witness to another house, where there  
were two men and a woman, and locked  
her up in a room for two or three nights,  
she was then taken to a smaller house, and  
from there to another house. She was  
next taken to Yaumati by defendant, who  
again locked her up in a room for one  
night. Defendant intended to sell her to  
a house of ill-fame.

Mr. Wood: How do you know he want-  
ed to sell you?—Witness: Because he  
brought so many people to see me that  
day.

How long were you in your husband's  
house?—When I was still born.  
(Laughter.)

You mean just after you were born?—  
Yes.

Were you betrothed to him or married  
to him?—I am still a maiden.

Were you not betrothed to him?—I was.  
Is there any other ceremony to go  
through before you are married to him?—  
No.

Mr. Gardiner: These two women you  
mention as having made you crazy, who  
were they?—Witness: I do not know  
them; they were strangers. One of the  
women wanted me to be her daughter-in-  
law.

Mr. Wood: How can you be her  
daughter-in-law when you are already  
married?—Witness: I was given to my  
soon as witness went to his house.

The Magistrate at this stage asked of  
Inspector Brazil whether there was any  
other evidence against defendant.  
Inspector Brazil replied that there were  
no more facts. Defendant had detained  
the girl against her will.  
Mr. Wood said defendant was not  
charged with that offence.  
Inspector Brazil: He tried to sell her.  
Mr. Wood said there was no evidence  
to prove that defendant attempted to sell  
the woman, but there was evidence that  
his mother tried to do so. There was a  
bond file statement to the effect that  
defendant wrote a letter to the woman's  
brother-in-law and that he immediately  
handed her over to his care.

Inspector Brazil stated that he had  
suspicions that defendant and the girl's  
brother-in-law had acted in collusion, and  
wanted to sell the girl.  
Mr. Wood replied that there was no  
evidence against defendant, and dis-  
charged him.  
(Continued at foot of next column.)

CORRESPONDENCE.  
"A DANGEROUS PRACTICE."[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG  
DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—There is something to be said  
in favour of the remarks made by  
"Pedestrian," but there is also a respon-  
sibility on pedestrians towards wheel-  
traffic. One gets the impression in this  
Colony that pedestrians may take up the  
whole street; often they walk 3 or 4  
 abreast. Hoofers are blown, but no notice  
is taken; cars are "stalled" on the hills  
at very awkward places, and starting on  
a hill is difficult.

I recently read a decision given by a  
famous judge in England on the respon-  
sibility of pedestrians to wheel traffic.

Why don't the Police make rules—and  
insist on their being observed—for foot  
traffic to keep to the left, leaving the  
road open for wheel traffic? Kowloon,  
as well as Hongkong, is "positively  
dangerous to motor-drivers—even the  
most careful. Perhaps the Hongkong  
Automobile Association will help in this  
matter—Yours, etc.,

"MOTORIST."

Hongkong, August 20th.

MILITARY SERVICE  
ALLOWANCE[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG  
DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—In justice to the Unofficial  
Members of the Legislative Council, and  
to their views on the point, which were  
communicated to the Government by  
letter on 20th June last, I am writing to  
inform the public through the Press that  
the Unofficial Members have asked the  
Government, but without success, to  
amend the recent Government Notifica-  
tion, in which a distinction is drawn be-  
tween the amounts of the allowances to  
be made to wives and children accord-  
ing to whether they are, or are not, of  
pure European descent, in such a way  
as to abolish such distinction—Yours  
faithfully,

H. E. POLLOCK.

Prince's Buildings, Hongkong,

August 21st, 1918.

## "OUR DAY," 1918.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG  
DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—They had a mannequin parade in  
Singapore the other day. A number of  
costumier's creations were ordered out  
from Paris, and at a public exhibition  
these frocks were worn by Singapore's  
most popular young ladies. Everybody  
flocked to see the frocks and their wear-  
ers, and the frocks were sold at prices  
which allowed of a large sum of money,  
by way of profit, being given to the Red  
Cross Fund.

I charge nothing for the suggestion  
that such a parade should be held in  
Hongkong under the auspices of this  
year's "Our Day" Committee—Yours  
faithfully,

FLOUNCES.

Hongkong, August 20th, 1918.

the short woman. Witness objected to it,  
but no-one took any notice. Defendant  
visited her house on the day in question,  
and said "This is the girl." The woman  
who received the deposit was defendant's  
mother.

Inspector Brazil at this stage informed  
the Magistrate that this witness and  
several other witnesses had been threaten-  
ed by defendant's mother with bodily  
harm if they gave evidence against de-  
fendant. As a result, the woman who had  
paid the money, had mysteriously dis-  
appeared.

Mr. Wood asked whether defendant's  
mother was present in Court, and Inspec-  
tor Brazil replied in the negative.

The woman's brother-in-law said that  
when he went to see his sister-in-law she  
said she was willing to return to the  
village. She did not say that she had been  
locked up, neither did she say that de-  
fendant intended to sell her. Defendant  
had written to him and gave her up as  
husband's mother when I was a little  
child.

In reply to further questions by Mr.  
Gardiner, witness said that her husband's  
brother saw her at Yaumati and scolded  
her for having run away from her hus-  
band. Witness took all her meals at  
defendant's, although she was staying at  
another house at the time.

A very old woman, who acted as a  
go-between, averred that she first saw the  
woman on July 19th at defendant's house.  
Defendant was present at the time. Wit-  
ness also saw a short woman present, who  
wanted to buy the girl. A deposit in  
bank-notes was made at witness' house by  
defendant.

Inspector Brazil stated that he had  
suspicions that defendant and the girl's  
brother-in-law had acted in collusion, and  
wanted to sell the girl.  
Mr. Wood replied that there was no  
evidence against defendant, and dis-  
charged him.



## THE WAR.

FRENCH FORCES REPEAT ATTACK.  
"ADVANCE PROCEEDING WELL."

## AUSTRIAN STEAMER SUBMARINED.

## ITALIANS REPULSE STRONG ATTACKS.

## Franco-Belgian Front.

## LATEST CABLES.

## [THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## BRITISH FRONT.

## BRITISH LINE ADVANCED.

London, August 20th.

12.30 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We advanced our line to the neighbourhood of the Vieux-Berquin—Oulsterstone road, capturing 182 prisoners.

We repulsed four attacks on posts to the north-east of Chilly.

We successfully raided a post to the west of Bray.

Our patrols made further progress between the Lawe and Lys rivers, being now to the east of the Paradis-Merville road.

## EARLIER CABLES.

## GERMANS SLOWLY MOVING BACK.

London, August 19th.

9.00 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing this evening, states:—From north of Hebuterne to south of Albert the Germans continue slowly and methodically to move back. There are now signs of retirement in the Lappe Valley, where our patrols established contact with the enemy on both banks of the river and made progress on the south side.

Prisoners state that the object of the withdrawal is to take up improved positions before the winter and conserve the power by shortening the line and occupying more favourable ground. Nevertheless, the withdrawal means a renunciation of the offensive and an admission of the loss of initiative.

GERMANS SHORT OF HORSES.

In a document which has been captured, General von der Marwitz laments the shortage of horses. He says:—"We must take care of our horses, as they cannot be replaced. Our men must thoroughly understand that this is necessary in order to continue the war until victory is reached."

The shortage is so serious that officers' mounts have been ruthlessly requisitioned.

The attack on Oulsterstone ridge yesterday was more successful than was first believed. Six hundred and sixty prisoners were captured, including officers, many of whom are Poles, remainder being typical Saxons.

An entire domination has been established on the ridge, with wide observation over adjoining territory. The enemy is no longer able to watch us except from the rear.

## ASTROUS POSSIBILITIES FOR THE ENEMY.

London, August 19th.

9.45 p.m.

Reuter's Agency learns that General Mangin's attack has been brought to a satisfactory conclusion. Practically all objectives were attained.

General Mangin now holds all the high ground commanding the Oise Valley and threatens the enemy's positions towards the Aisne.

Any further French advance between Aisne and the Oise would have disastrous possibilities for the enemy, who, seeing the danger, are counter-attacking locally.

Between the Lassigny massif and the fighting continues.

French progress continues. Loosely, while a half north of Ribecourt was captured, constituting an advance of a mile and three-quarters.

## GERMAN REPORT.

London, August 19th.

11.45 p.m.

A wireless German official report states:—We repulsed British attacks between Meteren and Marria.

We advanced our lines at Lonnally, to the north of the Ancre.

An Australian attack at Helleville broke down.

The enemy penetrated the western part of Beauvraignes. We withdrew to the eastern edge of the village.

An enemy assault between Carpiant and to the south-west of Nouvron broke down, after a bitter struggle which lasted many hours.

## LATEST CABLES.

## FRENCH FRONT.

## GENERAL MANGIN AGAIN ATTACKS.

London, August 20th.

2.30 p.m.

General Mangin again attacked today on a ten-mile front between the Oise and the Aisne.

The advance is proceeding well.

A maximum depth of two miles was attained.

Five hundred prisoners have already been counted.

## FRENCH OCCUPY VASSENS.

Paris, August 20th.

A communiqué states:—There were reciprocal bombardments in the regions of Lassigny and Drelincourt.

Between the Oise and the Aisne last evening we occupied the village Vassens, to the north-east of Morsain.

An enemy raid to the west of Maison-de-Champagne proved abortive.

German aeroplanes bombarded Nancy last evening. Six civilians were killed and 20 wounded.

## ENEMY'S SOUTHERN FLANK MENACED.

London, August 20th.

5.00 a.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing last evening, states:—Simultaneously with General Mangin's attack east of the Oise, General Humbert attacked from Le Hamel, on the right of the Oise, north of Ribecourt to Bois-des-Loges and midway between Roye and Lassigny.

Thus the enemy, who hitherto has been fronting west to General Humbert's, General Debeney's and General Rawlinson's armies, is now menaced on the southern flank.

General Mangin's two attacks, on the 17th and 18th inst., brought his troops at one point to barely within two miles from General Humbert's, and the conjoined attacks of the two armies secured the line, which, advancing along both banks of the river and on our left, is causing the enemy serious anxiety for his positions between Bois-des-Loges and Lassigny.

The German resistance is desperately hard, but we reached a stage corresponding with that of the Germans at the end of March and the beginning of June, when our reserves began to arrive and restored the advantage of initiative by successful flank attacks.

The enemy is now using his reserves, and however he may grudge the necessity of having to waste them in a defensive battle, which in the end can only be the prelude to retreat, he still possesses some 30 fresh reserve divisions in addition to 400,000 youngsters of the 1920 class, and our successes are most carefully planned and manfully won.

## FRENCH CAPTURE VILLAGES.

Paris, August 20th.

A communiqué states:—Between the Matz and the Oise we continued to make progress.

We captured Fresnoy, notwithstanding a desperate resistance, and reached the western outskirts of Lassigny.

Farther south we succeeded in debouching from Thiescourt Woods.

On our right we captured Pimprez, and pushed as far as the southern outskirts of Drelincourt.

North of the Aisne, completing our success between Carpiant and Fontenoy, we captured the village Morsain.

The number of prisoners we have taken in this region since yesterday reaches 2,200.

Three German aeroplanes were felled yesterday.

## EARLIER CABLES.

## ENEMY AGAIN SURPRISED.

London, August 19th.

8.35 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, states:—General Mangin's attack was made after a short artillery preparation. The enemy, who was again surprised, was holding a line weakly without reserves within call.

We gained useful ground overlooking the deep wooded ravine running south-east from Nampcel to Nouvion-Vingre, through which the Germans brought up troops unobserved.

The enemy must now withdraw all but the immediate fighting line behind the plateau on his side of the valley.

## Naval Activities.

## LATEST CABLES.

## [THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## AUSTRIAN STEAMER SUBMARINED.

London, August 20th.

An Italian naval communiqué states:—Submarine F 7 crossed the mined area in the upper Adriatic and entered the Gulf of Quarnero and torpedoed and sank a large Austrian steamer, after which the submarine returned safely to its base.

## AUSTRIAN SEAPLANES CAPTURED.

LATER.

Two Austrian seaplanes bombed Bari and subsequently fell into the sea, where they were captured.

## Italian Front.

## LATEST CABLES.

## [THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## AUSTRIAN ATTACKS REPULSED.

London, August 20th.

An Italian official report states:—We repulsed strong attacks on the Cornone lines, on the southern slopes of Sasso Rosso, inflicting heavy losses.

## Aerial Activities.

## EARLIER CABLES.

## [THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## ENEMY AERODROMES ATTACKED.

London, August 19th.

The Air Ministry reports:—On the night of August 18th-19th we attacked aerodromes and landing ground and machine-gunned various ground targets. One machine did not return.

## LATEST CABLES.

London, August 20th.

The Air Ministry reports:—Last night we attacked aerodromes, railways, hangars and trains, and various ground targets were bombed and machine-gunned. All our machines returned.

## General.

## LATEST CABLES.

## [THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## AMERICA CURTAILS COTTON GINS.

Washington, August 20th.

The War Industries Board has declined to grant priority to manufacturers of cotton gins for iron, steel and fuel. The Board has agreed to substantially curtail the normal production of new gins next year. It is believed that the existing plants and equipment with repairs can be made to last after the war.

## BRITISH TRADE.

London, August 20th.

There was an increase in imports of £19,007,333 and a decrease in exports of £8,182,327 compared with July last year.

## EARLIER CABLES.

## SHIPS FOR JAVA TRADE.

Washington, August 19th.

Forty Dutch ships lying in the Dutch East Indies are expected to be released as the result of an informal *modus vivendi* to bring sugar, tin and quinine to the United States.

## AMERICA'S GREAT ARMY.

Washington, August 20th.

General March informed the House of Representatives' Military Committee that 80 American divisions of 45,000 men each should be able to successfully conclude the war. He said the American army on August 1st exceeded 3,000,000 men. It had been planned to send 200,000 men to France monthly, and it was hoped to increase the number in the spring.

## THE SILVER MARKET.

London, August 20th.

The silver market is quiet.

## EX-TSAR AND BOLSHEVIK.

## THE JOURNEY FROM TOBOLSK.

German papers reprint from the official organ of the Soviet Government the following account by the Commissary Yakovlev, Commander of the Ural Troops, of the removal of the ex-Tsar from Tobolsk to Ekaterinburg:

When I arrived at Tobolsk I at once had myself announced to the ex-Tsar. I presented myself to him and said to him, "Citizen Romanoff, the Soviet of the People's Commissaries has charged me to remove you from Tobolsk. Your departure must take place at four to-morrow morning. Please prepare yourself for it."

The ex-Tsar shrunk back and asked where he was to be taken to. I answered that the destination was not exactly known to myself, and that I should receive definite orders only *en route*. The ex-Tsar thought for a moment and said, "I will not go."

At this moment Alexandra Feodorovna (the ex-Tsar's wife) came into the room and said, "What do you want to do with him? Are you going to separate him from his family? That is impossible—he has a sick son. He cannot go. He must remain with us."

To that I replied that I had definite instructions and must carry them out. There could be no question of a separation, as Nikolai Romanoff's whole family were to be removed with him. At the moment, however, the journey was a very difficult one. For that reason the sick Alexei (the ex-Tsar's son) was to remain at Tobolsk till the spring, when it would be possible to move him. As to which of the other Romanoffs should make the journey and which should stay behind, they could decide for themselves.

Alexandra Feodorovna called after me, "That is too cruel!"

After I had gone the Romanoffs discussed the departure for two hours. Several times they changed their minds, but in the end it was decided that Alexandra Feodorovna, the daughter Marie, Prince Dolgorouki, Professor Botkin (formerly the chief Court doctor), the Court lady Demidoff, a servant, and a footman should travel with Nikolai. The other daughter, Alexei, Tatishcheff, and the rest in all, forty persons—were to remain in Tobolsk till the spring. I was rather surprised that Alexandra Feodorovna was willing to part from her son, but the commander of the guard, Kobilinski, told me he had admittedly heard her say to Tatishcheff, "I'm afraid that by himself he (Nikolai) will commit too many follies."

The next day, punctually at four in the morning, all was ready, and we set out. The journey was very quick. I had thirty-five men with me. The arduous, though rapid, journey tired Romanoff but little. During the past year he has grown much stronger, as he has worked a great deal in the open air—chopping wood, shovelling snow, and so on—and he is in excellent health. Apparently he has completely reconciled himself to his position. Alexandra Feodorovna was much exhausted, but she tried not to show it. In general her attitude is proud and reserved. She was much impressed by the treatment she received. She expected rudeness and insults, but everyone behaved to them with absolute decorum. No one ventured a discourteous or insulting word. Alexandra Feodorovna looked at us wonderingly, but Nikolai soon settled down, and was quite at his ease. From Tiimen we travelled by rail. The guard was increased to 160 men. The whole time Romanoff was in excellent health. Three things seemed to interest him—the family, the weather, and the journey. He seems really to love his family, and is very anxious about them.

On this journey I got an impression of the phenomenal limitations of Nikolai Romanoff. Alexandra Feodorovna is quite different. She is very clever, proud, and has great influence with her husband. She was very reserved, and for days at a time did not show herself at all. She did not want to be under any obligations to us. Romanoff's daughter, Marie, is for her age very undeveloped, and has no conception of the realities of life.

## CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG HOOI SAN PO."]

Canton, August 21st.

## PRESIDENT'S RESIGNATION.

The authorities have received a telegram from the President in Peking stating that he has made up his mind to resign when his term of office is concluded.

## REMOVAL DENIED.

The authorities have announced that the report regarding a proposed restoration of the Monarchy in Peking is absolutely untrue.

## THE RECENT COLLISION.

As the new British Consul for Wuchow has not yet assumed office, the authorities have requested the British Consul in Shamen to open an enquiry into the recent collision of the s.s. *Ko Chow* and three junks near Tak Hing. As a result of the collision the three junks were sunk and three persons were drowned. We are informed that the British Consul in Shamen has refused the request on the ground that the matter does not lie within his province.

## ATTACK ON KING CHOW.

As Lung's troops in King Chow have not yet surrendered, the Tsuchun has ordered the River Defence Department to send small gunboats at once to attack the place. Four other gunboats will be sent by the 1st Squadron to co-operate with the military forces, which will attack King Chow from three directions.

## POLITICAL MEETING.

A meeting was held in the Union Military Government Chamber yesterday. It was attended by all the Controllers and by the Tsuchun, who represented General Luk. The proceedings were secret.

## GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.

## RECRUITING CIVIL SERVANTS.

A return has recently been made showing the number of persons employed in the various Government departments at the outbreak of war and at the present time; the number who have joined the Forces, and the number of men of the military age laid down by the Military Service Acts, 1916, still retained on their civil duties. A large number of men possessing engineering or other technical qualifications who are specially retained in civil life for the design or production of war material are included. The figures show that the number of men and women employed in the Civil Service on August 1st, 1914, was, in round figures, a little under 230,000 while the number at present employed is somewhat over 280,000. There are therefore about 50,000 more Civil servants, male and female, now than there were in 1914. It further appears that during this period the number of men employed in the Civil Service has decreased from about 193,000 to 138,000, while the number of women employed has increased from about 36,000 to approximately 144,000. The decrease of about 57,000 in the number of male Civil servants since the beginning of the war does not indicate the full extent of recruiting in the Civil Service, for since the outbreak of hostilities just over 93,000 men employed by Government departments (about 48 per cent. of the whole original male Civil Service) have been released for the armed Forces. Of the total number of men now employed less than 2 per cent. are men under 31 years of age fit for general service. It is urged that in view of the enormous increase of the work of administration since 1914 neither the actual number of Civil servants now employed nor the increase as compared with pre-war establishments, which has been met by the greatly extended employment of women, can be considered excessive. Many of the older departments have been compelled to expand to meet special war needs, and, in addition, it has been necessary in the national emergency to create new departments of State, which require very large staffs, and for which the older departments have had to provide a nucleus of trained administrators. In the earlier stages of the war a large number of Civil servants in the higher medical categories volunteered and were released for service with the colours. After the passing of the Military Service Acts, 1916, further extensive releases took place, and in the course of last year the War Cabinet decided to require in addition the immediate release of a quota of 2,000 men. The quota was exceeded by over 200. For some time Military Service Committees have been in operation in the Ministry of Munitions and the Ministry of Food, and are carrying out a review of all exemptions from military service held by men employed by these departments. These committees have proved very successful, and the War Cabinet has decided to extend this review to all current exemptions held throughout the Civil Service. Similar committees will therefore be appointed by the Ministry of National Service to deal with every Government department, on which the Ministry and the departments concerned will be represented.

## SWATOW NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Swatow, August 19th.

During the last week or two rain has fallen abnormally. A great deal of the green crops has been destroyed. Country roads have been rendered impassable, so that some people have been shut out from knowledge of world news.

## NORTHERNERS DEFEATED.

Early last week a furious battle was waged in the vicinity of Ta-pu between the Northern and Southern troops. It was perhaps the biggest fight that has taken place between them since the capture of Swatow by the Cantonese. News has reached us, which is confirmed from other sources, that the Northern troops have suffered defeat, losing two guns, a large amount of ammunition and about five hundred rifles. Several hundred of their men were killed and a number taken prisoner. The latter have been placed in the charge of the Daui in Swatow.

## PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

Chan Kwen-ming, having made Ta-pu secure, is now advancing to a small town about seven miles east of Ta-pu, to which the defeated Northerners have retreated.

About twelve miles to the North of Ta-pu there is an important market place called Feng-shi. To this place boats run down the rapid Han river from Ting-chow, a famous paper-producing district. Feng-shi, therefore, is of some importance, and of money value to the soldiers who possess it. For a few days quite recently it was captured by the Northern troops. If it had been retained it would have rendered Chan Kwen-ming's hold on South-west Fukien impossible. But having regained it Chan Kwen-ming is able to hold on also to Shang Hung, and his object now is to secure again Ying-Ting town and county. The people in this last-named place have suffered a great deal. The inhabitants have lost their all. The people who could get away have all gone and houses owned by families of standing have been denuded of everything.

## IN OTHER PROVINCES.

It is interesting to note, what is happening in other Provinces of China. At present Suchuen has passed over entirely into the Southern group and we now understand that soldiers from Suchuen are moving towards the Province of Shensi trying to win the Province for the South. In Hunan, where much fighting took place some months ago, ardour has cooled on both sides. The Northerners do not want to fight there and the Southerners are playing the defensive rôle. The supposition is that the leaders are not in favour of prosecuting the civil strife and want to conclude peace between the two factions. In the Province of Kiangsi there is fighting. At present the strife is more or less confined to Sinfung district, which is in the south-eastern portion of the Province. According to the meagre accounts that come to us the advantage is with the Southerners.

## THE WHITEHALL ARMY.

STAFF OF 94,000.

An elaborate, but admittedly incomplete, return has been prepared by the Treasury for Mr. Herbert Samuel in answer to his request for the numbers of the staffs and the total costs of the new Ministries which have been created or of the departments which have been largely expanded during the war.

Mr. Baldwin, Secretary to the Treasury, states in his reply that the vast majority of the staffs are temporary women clerks. The figures are as follows:

| Department.                                                                                       | Total Staff. | Annual Cost. |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Munitions Ministry                                                                                | 18,809       | £2,775,179   |
| War Office                                                                                        | 10,100       | 2,206,533    |
| National Service                                                                                  | 14,610       | 1,574,194    |
| Inland Revenue                                                                                    | 8,272        | 1,047,555    |
| Admiralty                                                                                         | 6,116        | 965,110      |
| Ministry of Labour                                                                                | 5,783        | 756,265      |
| Ministry of Pensions                                                                              | 5,714        | 583,676      |
| Board of Trade                                                                                    | 4,180        | 750,000      |
| Food Ministry                                                                                     | 4,561        | 621,000      |
| Post Office Savings Bank                                                                          | 3,887        | 565,400      |
| Stationary Office                                                                                 | 1,823        | 201,742      |
| Ministry of Shipping                                                                              | 1,438        | 222,314      |
| Office of Works                                                                                   | 1,121        | 250,000      |
| Air Ministry                                                                                      | 937          | 72,497       |
| War Trade Dept.                                                                                   | 901          | 105,201      |
| Foreign Office                                                                                    | 829          | 176,809      |
| Ministry of Blockade                                                                              | 555          | 70,734       |
| Civil Liberties Commission                                                                        | 526          | 77,302       |
| Dept. of Information                                                                              | 521          | 76,323       |
| Food Production Dept.                                                                             | 521          | 76,323       |
| War Trade Intelligence Department                                                                 | 380          | 44,735       |
| War Savings Committee                                                                             | 327          | 37,267       |
| Dollar Securities Committee                                                                       | 323          | 57,277       |
| Public Trustee (Trading with Enemy only)                                                          | 167          | 17,412       |
| Central Control Board                                                                             | 126          | 21,584       |
| Ministry of Reconstruction                                                                        | 112          | 24,935       |
| The aggregate staff in these departments is approximately 94,000 and the annual cost £23,308,000. |              |              |



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FIRST INRUSH OF WATER.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

in forcing the aperture of one of the torpedoes' chambers, and, as the mass of water increased, the air pressure at last became sufficient to enable them to force open the forward hatches and the conning-tower hatch. As a rule the crews of German submarines are provided with "Tauchretter," or life-saving waistcoats of a special design, fitted with a supply of oxygen, which men are able to inhale through a mouth-piece. Such a device might probably have saved a number of lives had it been at hand on this occasion, but there was not a single "Tauchretter" available. The only way it was possible to make use of a patent buoy which floats to the surface, and to which is attached a number of ropes which assist escaping men to the surface. The men who were still alive escaped through the hatch, only to go through another terrible ordeal. The air pressure in the U-boat had become so great that the great majority of the Germans could not keep their mouths closed. The rush of escaping air shot them like human torpedoes to the surface, and many of them were smashed to the sea level when they were killed by the sudden release from the air pressure of nearly four atmospheres to which they had been subjected. Some twenty of them sank like stones. The two survivors described the cries of the men as the most horrible noise they had ever heard. A British trawler which was passing the spot at once hastened to save life. The condition of the survivors showed that their experiences in the submarine had been of a terrible character. They were haggard and in a state of nervous collapse, and also suffering from the effects of the air pressure on the lungs, which had caused hemorrhage.

1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 26

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|------------------------------|------------|--------------|---------|
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| SHANGHAI                     | "SUNNING"  | On 22nd Aug. | 3 P.M.  |
| SHANGHAI                     | "YINGCHOW" | On 24th Aug. | 4 P.M.  |
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|           |   |                     |                              |
|-----------|---|---------------------|------------------------------|
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| "HAIHONG" | — | Capt. J. W. Evans   | FRIDAY, 30th Aug. at 1 P.M.  |

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| NAGASAKI KOBE & YOKOHAMA                                                      | NIKKO MARU 9,800 tons SAT. 14th Sept. 11 A.M.<br>AKI MARU 12,200 tons SAT. 19th Oct. 11 A.M.   |               |
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